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Tuesday, March 30, 1909.

But the tithe hunters know no closed season.

"A thing of strange shape"—the latest woman's hat.

The most dangerous gun is the one that nobody knows is loaded.

Notice that there is not now so much bloated boastfulness over "the full dinner pail."

Anyway, the man who declares himself to be a Democrat these days cannot be accused of pessimism.

An Ohio minister has declared against church suppers. No doubt he is in favor of eating something when he does eat.

It's useless to promise a youngster a reward for being good, when he knows that he usually "gets his" for being bad.

There is a rebellion on in Iceland. In case of open hostilities, cold steel will not be in it with those long and pointed icicles.

A dispatch says that hunting in Africa is now as tame an affair as shooting cows. How that must disappoint Wall Street!

On the other hand, the ladies do not wish Congress to so mend the tariff that they will be obliged to darn their old stockings.

Apostle Grant feels sorry that Apostle Smoot may not be home for conference; and Smoot feels glad that Grant has cause to feel sorry.

England and Germany are determined to have peace, even if they have to bankrupt themselves keeping up with one another in war preparations.

Apostle Smoot's "Mouth" is making a name for itself—and of such a character that it will have no need to copyright it in order to prevent others from taking it.

Apparently the officials of Oklahoma are determined that those obstreperous Indians shall promise to be good, or shall undergo the old-style process of being made good.

Congress is to work double shifts in considering the new tariff bill; but what some industrialists are fearing is that in the meantime they will be given the double shuffle.

It is said that Russia is eliminating the drum from her army; and this move ought to prove to be extremely popular with those officers who live in constant dread of the drumhead court-martial.

It is proposed to increase the tariff duty on hosiery, and the women's clubs in Chicago are raising a great row over the proposal—considering themselves to be thoroughly competent to judge whether or not they already come sufficiently high.

Everybody must hurry every minute in arranging for the big National equipment to be held here in August. So far, the preparations have progressed splendidly, but we must keep at the work in order to make the gathering the most successful and glorious ever held.

In preparation for proper reception of Apostle Smoot, whenever he shall appear, Apostle Grant is reported from "the inside" to be making a careful study of the human anatomy; being particularly desirous of avoiding any error with reference to the precise location of the fifth rib.

No one desires to be too harsh with wrongdoers of any description; but it

does seem as if the most effective cure for blackhanders and kidnappers would be compulsory attendance upon a little prayer meeting, with other formal proceedings appertaining thereto, to be held within the State prison walls between the hours of 10 and 2 on some black Friday.

COMMERCE WITH PHILIPPINES.

A good deal has been made recently by those who oppose the bringing into this country, free of duty, of Philippine sugar and tobacco, of the fact that the Philippine assembly at Manila is demonstrating on this proposition and deploring the prospective loss of revenue. It was not easy to understand precisely what the Philippine legislative body was complaining about until the fact developed that the new tariff bill proposes to abolish all duty on imports from the United States to the Philippine Islands. That of course would deprive the Philippine government of the revenue from customs duties which, so far, has provided the funds for running the insular government. Naturally the Filipinos do not want to be cut off from this revenue and at the same time be restricted and limited in their exports to the United States. If there is to be absolute free trade between the United States and the Philippines, they very justly say, there should be reciprocal absolute free trade from the Philippines to the United States. Nothing is plainer, nor more just, than this. It is clearly unfair to compel the Philippines to receive free of duty any exports which may be sent from the United States, and at the same time to deny the Filipinos the right of unrestricted export to the United States. If there is to be a limitation in the one case there should be in the other. The Philippine assembly is exactly right on this proposition. It should not be deprived of the customs revenue derived heretofore upon imports from the United States, unless reciprocally the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands are allowed to ship their products to the United States with a corresponding freedom.

By the peace treaty with Spain in 1899, the United States obligated itself for ten years to allow imports from Spain to the Philippines on the same basis as imports from the United States. It was not competent, therefore, until this year, for the United States to establish free trade between this country and the Philippines, unless we were willing also to allow Spain to have the like free trade. This could not be granted, of course, and so the tariff duties were kept on. Now, however, it is proposed to take the duties off altogether from all imports into the Philippines from the United States, but to allow the Philippines only restricted free trade with this country. As a proposition it is manifestly one-sided. It is impossible to sustain an argument in favor of it on any fair or reciprocal basis.

The fact that the Philippines would be deprived of this tariff revenue on imports from the United States, would be for a time a financial blow more or less severe. But local revenues could be built up precisely as Territorial revenues have been built up in the various Territories of the United States, by taxes on property, by licenses, and by various of the usual devices for raising public revenue. And inasmuch as the Philippines would be at liberty to provide this taxation for themselves without any interference of the United States, the amount of money that they would raise from local taxation would depend entirely upon their own disposition with respect to the imposing of local taxes. The United States would intervene only in case of some unconstitutional or oppressive imposition of burdens, such as is not in the least to be anticipated.

But it is a clear case that if the United States is going to deprive the inhabitants of the Philippines of the revenue derived heretofore from customs duties on imports from the United States into those islands, it is incumbent upon the United States to give the Philippines reciprocal free trade with this country. That the proposed taking off of the duties from imports of the United States going into the Philippines would be a tremendous stimulus to trade between this country and those islands is very clear. But it is not clear why this should be imposed upon the Philippines with so little reciprocal advantage to them, nor is it clear how they could raise the money after a few years of such bleeding to buy much from the United States, or from any other portion of the world.

THE COMPARISON SUPPLIED.

On Friday morning last, in considering the new tariff schedules as published in the House bill, The Tribune spoke of the desirability of having a publication prepared that would show the rates of duty under the present law, compared with those proposed under the House bill. It seems that this need was felt by others also, and the Government printing office has issued just the sort of showing that we called for. This statement shows not only the comparison of rates of duty under the present law and those proposed in the new bill, but also gives the present revenue under each of the equivalent and ad valorem duties on imports for consumption, based upon the report for the year ending June 30, 1906.

This good and serviceable publication was prepared under the direction of the House Committee on Ways and Means by William W. Evans, assistant clerk of that committee. It is a publication of the highest value, and we are glad to see that the suggestion which occurred to us was so practical and de-

sirable that it was complied with even before our suggestion could possibly reach headquarters.

A SENATE SIFTING COMMITTEE.

With the present session of Congress the Senate has organized a new committee, called the Committee on Public Expenditures. This committee is composed of the following Senators:

The chairman of the committee on appropriations (Senator Hale), the chairman of the committee on finance (Senator Aldrich), the chairman of the committee on military affairs (Senator Warren), the chairman of the committee on naval affairs (Senator Perkins), the chairman of the committee on post offices and roads (Senator Penrose), the chairman of the committee on agriculture and forestry (Senator Dilliver), the chairman of the committee on Indian affairs (Senator Clapp), and Senators Nelson, Crampton, Crane, Carter, Egan, Cummins, Burton, Root, McLaughlin, Newlands, Owen, Fletcher, and Hughes.

It is not likely that this committee to check up on the expenditures of the Government and undertake to bring them within the anticipated revenue is provided because of the recent promotion of Senator Smoot of this State to membership on the Senate Committee on Finance. Nor do we believe that Smoot's presence on that committee would necessarily mean the reckless squandering of public money that the suggestion would imply which might account for the organization of this supervising committee by Smoot's presence in the Senate Committee on Finance.

The function of this new committee is not specifically defined in the action of the Senate which resolved upon its formation. The general idea, however, appears to be that the committee will act as to public expenditures somewhat in the same manner that the auditing committees in the Utah Legislature have been acting from time to time along towards the latter portion of the sessions as to the bringing forward or suppression of bills; that is, by throwing up on the various general appropriation bills, as well as the special appropriations made at each Congress. It has been evident for a long time that there is need for some such authority as this to supervise the Congressional appropriations. The body which would naturally be supposed to take the leading action, however, is the Lower House of Congress. But since the Lower House showed no disposition to act, the Senate has taken the matter in hand, and it seems to us, in dealing with it in the right way, always provided that the chairman of the various committees as named, can come to some accommodation as to the liberality of expenditures under their committees' respective control.

The deficit of upwards of \$100,000,000 which is sure the present fiscal year, with the outlook for a greater deficit next year, and with the uncertainty of revenue from the new tariff bill that is to be enacted, the precaution of providing this or some other agency through which expenditures may be checked up and limited, is evident. The country will have a right to expect from this extraordinary committee of the Senate the best and most practical results. The action creating it is in the right direction, and the membership of it is precisely the membership which ought to have the controlling influence in the Senate.

END OF BALKAN "WAR SCARE."

Servia climbs down from her high perch, but does it under the guise of disciplining the crown prince and dispossessing him of his right of succession to the crown—rather a sneaking way of getting out of an international difficulty stirred up from bumptious persistence and a willful, as well as fruitless, contention against established facts.

It was fully understood at the time of the signatures of the nations to the treaty of Berlin, in 1878, that Austria had in fact, as well as in name, attained to the possession of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Turkey understood this fully, and appealed to the delegates from Italy to interrogate Austria as to her understanding of the wording of that treaty. Austria, however, was too wary to make any unsafe statement, and so its reply to the interrogation from Italy was that Austria understood from the wording of the treaty precisely what the other signatorial powers understood, a noncommittal answer which left the matter precisely as before, with Austria in civil and military occupation, with a sort of subordinate occupation and jurisdiction exercised by Turkey; the understanding being all the time that Turkey had lost in the game and that Austria was, in fact, the only beneficiary of the great powers from the latest Russo-Turkish war.

It was understood all the time, fully, that if the dual status in the two Turkish provinces named was disturbed at any time, Russia would be the one most likely to protest. Austria, however, very adroitly took the opportunity when Russia was prostrate and unable to make any effective protest, to close out the Turkish occupation and formally assume the possession of those two provinces. It is announced in Russia that the people there are tremendously exercised over the accomplished fact of Austria's possession. Servia bristled up at this Austrian "encroachment," so-called, and has had a terrible war fever for some time past. The crown prince has been the representative and exponent of the war party. But the powers have turned the cold shoulder on that party, and have advised Servia to subside. But the crown prince's party was so thoroughly committed to a forcible resistance that the crown prince had to be deposed in order to squelch the war party. Accordingly a lot of stories were brought forward

about the half wild lunacy of the crown prince, how he was lost to morals and decency, a victim of excesses of all kinds, and how, in a demoniacal fury, he had recently murdered one of his servants. These were excuses enough on their own account, and so the crown prince was forced to send in to the premier a letter renouncing his claims to succession on the Serbian throne.

The Narodna Skupstina (National Assembly) will undoubtedly accept it, not so much on moral or personal grounds, as because of the necessity of keeping the national peace. And so the young man goes out under a cloud, to serve the necessities of diplomacy and expediency. It is rather a shabby trick to play on the young chap, but he had no business to be so rash as to make himself the head of a war party when war was absolutely impossible. And this theatrical coup will doubtless end the Balkan war scare.

THAT BOGUS "PROPHECY."

In 1842 Joseph Smith, whom the Mormons believe to be a prophet with the authority to establish a church, predicted that the Mormons should be driven by mobs and go west and inhabit the valleys of the mountains.—Elder Noyah L. Morris in the tabernacle, Sunday, March 28, 1909.

And any individual could have made that same prophecy at that time, and especially so as the expression, "Go west and inhabit the valleys of the mountains," is extremely indefinite—just as all other "predictions" are which these pretended seers give forth. But let us deal with the Morris statement with the truth in view. Although The Tribune has several times set forth the facts in the matter of Mormon migration from Illinois, the pulpits for the church still persist in presenting this designedly inaccurate view expressed by Mr. Morris on Sunday.

In the first place, as before stated, any one of the church leaders could have "propheesied" that the saints would be driven out of their homes, for the very reason that these men were guilty aware that they had purposely aggravated the majority of the citizens of Illinois away past the point of possible endurance. And inasmuch as there was scarcely any other place to go but west, in that event, no difficulty could be experienced in designating the direction. It will be observed that the principal inaccuracies in this pretended prophecy are such as would have been well known to even a numbskull if only he were acquainted with the acts of the hierarchs and the circumstances surrounding the saints in Illinois. The first truth was that the saints would be driven—and well they might, in view of the behavior of their leaders. The second was that if driven, the direction was bound to be westward. These things were easy to foresee with definiteness, without any prophetic powers, and without that mysterious instrument known as the urim and thummim. But, as usual, the pretended prophet failed of precision in saying that the saints would "inhabit the valleys of the mountains." These "valleys of the mountains" extend throughout nearly the entirety of the West, as it is known today. It is true that the Mormon people did settle "in the valleys of the mountains," but in a mighty small portion of these as compared with the whole. But that was near enough to make silly people believe in the false pretenses of their leaders.

However, it might be well to show wherein Elder Morris is not conversant with the history of the days immediately preceding the move west. Shortly after Joseph and Hyrum were killed

at Carthage jail there was a meeting of the high council of the church in Nauvoo, at which it was decided to call in the apostles who were absent on missions, and at which it was deemed best to appoint men to take charge of gathering together the property of the church and its members preparatory to the move. This meeting also formulated a circular, informing the leading elders that an application had been made to the Government for assistance to migrate to the Oregon country, and stating that the authorities of the church had offered to accept employment from the Government in building blockhouses and forts along the Oregon trail for the protection of travelers from the Indians, provided the Federal officials would reimburse the saints in money, provisions, clothing, wagons, implements, etc. Failing in this, it was next decided to go to California; and under the impulse of this thought was granted the famous, but persistently suppressed, appeal of President Brigham Young for help, which resulted in the offer to accept the Mormon battalion and send it to the south coast. These negotiations were made by Elder Jesse C. Little, with the assistance of Colonel Kane of Pennsylvania. They were successful, the battalion was raised and the pay of the volunteers was used largely for the purchase of equipment for the Mormon "pioneers." Then when the saints finally got started, their objective point was California, where they were to join the battalion and the advance colony sent to the coast around Cape Horn, under the leadership of Elder Sam Brannan. Far from being wanderers in a trackless wilderness, the Mormon "pioneers" followed the Oregon trail—a fairly well broken roadway, which had been traversed by thousands before them, using for guide the "Oregon Emigrant's Guide Book." They determined to stick to the Salt Lake valley branch of that highway until reaching here, when they would take the California trail and continue to the coast. As evidence that this was the intention there are many letters and other writings—and then there is that shipload of emigrants that went around South America to land on the coast and form the advance settlement. But when the Mormon advance guard drove into this valley, it looked too inviting to leave. There were the many mountain streams; the sagebrush soil looked good and cultivable; the lowlands were covered with vast meadows; the bunch grass in the hills was luxuriant and promised good browsing for cattle and horses; there were grasshoppers and crickets in swarms, indicating that there was plenty of vegetation, for grasshoppers and crickets cannot live on a burning desert; there was an abundance of timber for fuel and building purposes; wild game was plentiful up in the mountains; jackrabbits could be bowled over with stones; and, in fact, the country looked to be altogether too good to leave. Besides, Brigham was sick, and, if the actual truth were known, was declaring that he would be hanged if he would budge another step—in fact, this is one item of real but unprinted history connected with the affair. So it was decided that this was the place to stop; and stop the saints did, prophecy or no prophecy.

This is the truth, as near as it can be told briefly, and without entering into elaborate explanations of certain phases of it. And if Elder Morris does not know the facts, he should not attempt to recite what may have been falsely presented to him as the story of real happenings attendant upon the move of the Mormon people to the West.

ARRANGING THE STARS.

A new arrangement of the stars on the field of the National flag is proposed. There is nothing new about this. A good many methods have been proposed of arranging the stars, and some striking ones have been adopted from time to time. We have had the stars arranged in a circle, and also so that all of the stars together would form one big star. A combination of circles and pentagons is now suggested in a proposition before Congress, the wording being as follows:

The stars shall be arranged uniform in distance from one another, in five arcs in combination, the center of the arcs to be the apices of a regular pentagon. The radius of the arcs shall be equal to one side of the pentagon, and the radius of the stars shall be equal to one-fourth the distance from center to center.

Whoever can gain a distinct idea of what is proposed by this must be a mathematical genius. Doubtless the conditions could be fulfilled by more than one form of figuration or combination. We should like to see the drawing before it is specifically fastened upon us. But it is not easy to see how any different arrangement of the stars than in parallel rows, could improve upon the present style. With forty-six stars it is only necessary to have four rows of eight stars each and two rows of seven stars each to make the forty-six, representing the number of States. Two rows each having eight stars could be put at the top, then the two rows of seven each, and two more rows of eight each at the bottom. That would be a very satisfactory arrangement of the stars, and would not show any noteworthy change of the flag as we have been used to it.

We notice that the New York Tribune is inclined to be sportive about this new proposition, saying that the pattern would resemble a "winged giascatus more than anything else in the world, the heavens above, or the waters beneath." It says, further, that

It really is a wonder that we have been able to worry along for so many years without such a combination. Why, there isn't a problem in Euclid that can touch it for sheer jocosiveness. Only put the union in that form and we shall all chant "G. E. D." in unison at the end of every stanza of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

However, our New York contemporary should not be too severe upon budding mathematical and designing genius. Let the boys all have a chance to show what they can do in the way of getting up patterns, and then after all is said and done, let us stick right to the good old arrangement of the stars in parallel rows, unfurling to us Old Glory precisely as this generation has known it right along.

As Advertised.

I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and found it to be all claimed for it in the advertisements. Three of the family have used it with good results in summer complaint.—H. E. Howe, publisher of the Press, Highland, Wis. For sale by all druggists.

This is the trademark which is on every genuine bottle of **Scott's Emulsion** sold in nearly all the countries of the world. Nothing equals it to build up the weak and wasted bodies of young and old.

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